

were no further advanced towards the construction of the isthmian canal on our side than we had been during the preceding eighty years. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified in December, 1901, an old treaty with Great Britain, which had been held to stand in the way of the canal, it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutrality.

It was expressly stipulated, furthermore, that this guaranty of neutrality should prevent the United States from taking any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own force the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty, Congress passed a law under which the President was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring a right to finish the construction of and to operate the Panama Canal, which had already been begun in the territory of Colombia by a French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the Republic of Colombia, which was just then ratified by the Senate. It reserves all of Colombia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and expressly permits us to take any and all measures for the defense of the canal and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, the treaty has been so drawn as to carry them out have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the same terms we desired the rights and privileges which we had long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important in our history, and mark a memorable triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, moreover, which redound to the benefit of the entire world, and to the benefit of the entire world.

**VENEZUELA TROUBLE.**  
About the same time trouble arose in connection with the Republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed and debts overdue by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement, these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was, of course, not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel, so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor. It was not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion a power unless we were willing to espouse the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine—no acquiescence in the exercise of a weak sister republic at the expense of a weak sister republic. Whether this acquiescence might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in the first being the published address by the Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to the German Ambassador; the second the conversation with the Secretary of State, reported by the British Ambassador.

"Department of State, December 16, 1901."  
"His Excellency, Dr. Von Holleben, etc."  
"Dear Excellency: I enclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am, as ever,  
"Faithfully yours,  
"Wm. H. Taft."

**MEMORANDUM.**  
"The President, in his message of the 6th of December, 1901, used the following language:  
"The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration of our policy in regard to territorial acquisition by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World."  
The President further said:  
"This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires."  
We do not guarantee to any nation in the Americas the right to acquire territory, provided that acquisition does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

"His Excellency, the German Ambassador, on his return to Berlin, conveyed personally to the President the assurance of the German Emperor that His Majesty's Government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the American continent, or in a region so adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterwards repeated to the Secretary of State and was received by the President and the people of the United States in the frank and cordial spirit in which it was offered. In the memorandum of the 11th of December, His Excellency the German Ambassador repeats these assurances as follows: 'We declare especially that under no circumstances do we have any intention of acquiring the acquisition of the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory.'  
"In the said memorandum of the 11th of December, the German Government informs that the United States that it has certain just claims for money and for damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the Government of Venezuela, and that it proposes to take certain coercive measures described in the memorandum to enforce the payment of these just claims."

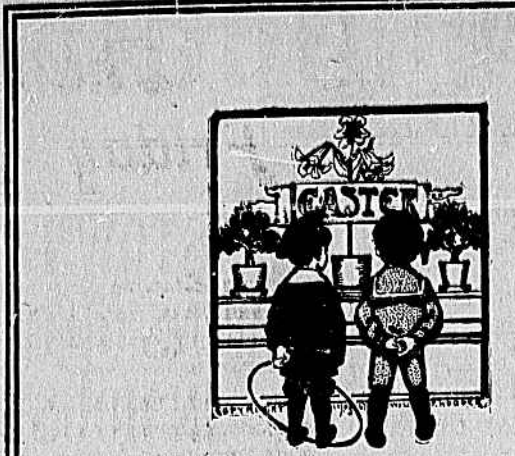
"The President of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German Government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the United States Government which will not be in accordance with the well known purpose, above set forth, of His Majesty the German Emperor."

"Michael Herbert to the Marquis of Lansdowne:  
"Washington, November 13, 1902."  
"I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of Your Lordship's telegram of the 11th of November."  
"His Excellency stated in reply, that the United States Government, although they regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American States, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redress for injuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated."

**DUTY TO HUMANITY.**  
Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. It was an assurance which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the construction of the isthmian canal on our side than we had been during the preceding eighty years. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified in December, 1901, an old treaty with Great Britain, which had been held to stand in the way of the canal, it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutrality.

It was expressly stipulated, furthermore, that this guaranty of neutrality should prevent the United States from taking any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own force the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty, Congress passed a law under which the President was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring a right to finish the construction of and to operate the Panama Canal, which had already been begun in the territory of Colombia by a French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the Republic of Colombia, which was just then ratified by the Senate. It reserves all of Colombia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and expressly permits us to take any and all measures for the defense of the canal and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, the treaty has been so drawn as to carry them out have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the same terms we desired the rights and privileges which we had long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important in our history, and mark a memorable triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, moreover, which redound to the benefit of the entire world, and to the benefit of the entire world.

**Headache**  
Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation, and all liver troubles are cured by  
**Hood's Pills**  
The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents a box, or by mail of C. T. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



We've been working while you've been thinking. We've carried out suggestions made last season by some of the mothers. We've made improvements by watching the wear and tear of Boys' Suits. We have rounded up these ideas and invite you to the new opening.

**C. B. Berry & Co.**  
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

tending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to the Hague Tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in the Hague Tribunal, a question at issue between ourselves and the Republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

The terms which we have secured as those under which the isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the over-growing influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm, but to the benefit of our sister republics, whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human rights is not merely policy, but history. Our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to power.

**CARDINAL FEATURE.**  
The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, it is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is all-important, and can never be forgotten. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see it abandoned to chance, and yet fall to the hands of the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among the nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast, to brag, and to caulk one's mouth with empty words, and to let all is to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build up and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is more plain common sense, so obviously sound, than the blind and unreasoning adherence to the truth and the weakest and most irresolute can fall to desire to put it into force.

**LONG STRIDES.**  
Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, authorized the building of two battleships, ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy is ultimately dependent. The Navy Department has wisely added officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the Navy has been steadily improving, so that the individual and when acting together, have been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A war ship is a huge bit of mechanism, well adapted to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of war. No recent war between two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship, and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the ship.

To lay up a battleship and only send it about in idle waters, would be not merely a folly but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace. It is a crime which the United States has committed. In 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding year. The United States had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous Congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to war by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose untiring foresight and exertion is due it that in the time of the engine room. It is too late to prepare for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently late, the trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured

that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine.  
At the conclusion of the address there was renewed and continued applause and while the better part of the audience was leaving the hall, the President was holding an impromptu reception on the platform. The secret service men closed about him during the short-handshaking, and quickly escorted back to his apartments in the hotel.

Immediately preceding his address in the auditorium, President Roosevelt was entertained at dinner in the banquet hall by the members of the local Entertainment Committee. About 150 guests were present, besides the President and his party.

Colonel F. C. Lowden presided and announced that the dinner was to be entirely informal and that there would be no speeches. President Roosevelt remained at the dinner until the entertainment for him to enter the auditorium hall.  
**PRESIDENT HELPS LAY A CORNER-STONE**  
(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, April 2.—President Roosevelt's 6-day tour of the West began in earnest here today, when he stopped on the Pennsylvania special at 8:45 o'clock and was received by Mayor Harrison and a special reception committee, not to mention a huge crowd, which made its undivided presence known by cheers which rang through the city. As soon as the car could be switched the President started for Evanston, where the President addressed the students of Northwestern University on the value of a college education. The party returned to the auditorium for luncheon. After luncheon the President party went to the University of Chicago in carriages. At the quadrangle approach to the university grounds, the Presidential party was met by the faculty and trustees, in caps and gowns, and led by President Harper. The President was escorted to Kent Theatre, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL. D. Dr. Harper handed the President a diploma, and directed that the "doctor's hood" be placed upon his shoulders. The President spoke no words, but bowed in acknowledgment of the honor conferred. The procession emerged from the theatre the university band played national airs, and deafening college yells greeted the President.

At the head of a convocation procession, in which the young women of the college participated, the President made his way to the site of the law school building, where preparations had been made for him to lay the corner-stone. An immense stone, weighing seven tons, was ready to be lowered in place. President Roosevelt, in a crowd in hand, gave the signal, and as the huge mass settled upon its foundation, he cast a small quantity of mortar beneath it. The Presidential party then returned to the city.

## STEEPLECHASE WAS VERY AMUSING

Every Horse Except the Favorite Fell During the Race.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Three favorites, two of them at odds on, won at the Benning races to-day before one of the best crowds of the meeting. The particular attraction was the steeplechase at about two miles and a half. As a race it was almost a farce, but it teemed with excitement, every horse falling except the favorite, Aris. Great interest was manifested in the sixth race, practically all the starters being heavily backed, with Knight of the Garter as a slight favorite. Summary:  
First race—selling, six and a half furlongs—Louise Elston (6 to 1) first, Mozzo (8 to 1) second, Trapesist (30 to 1) third. Time, 1:15.4.  
Second race—four and a half furlongs—Peter Paul (3 to 5) first, Pleasant Memories (6 to 5) second, Sun Gilt (6 to 1) third. Time, 58.5.  
Third race—a one-mile handicap steeplechase, about two miles and a half—Aris (7 to 5) first, Gold Bay (6 to 1) second, Strike-a-light (10 to 1) third. Time, 6:50.  
Fourth race—for maidens, six furlongs—Gaiety Girl (6 to 1) first, Pearl Diver (3 to 1) second, Plantagenet (1-2 to 1) third. Time, 1:15.4-5.  
Fifth race—for maidens, six and a half furlongs—Mrs. Frank Foster (10 to 1) first, Shirone (5 to 1) second, Lady Wolbeck (30 to 1) third. Time, 1:22.5.  
Sixth race—selling, one mile and one hundred yards—Rough Rider (4 to 5) first, Knight of the Garter (6 to 5) second, Beuckert (1 to 1) third. Time, 1:24.4-5.

Mrs. Matthew Weathers and her daughter, Miss Julia R., a sister of Mr. C. P. Seitz, of this city, returned to Philadelphia yesterday after a pleasant visit to Richmond.

## GORMAN FOR PRESIDENCY

Representative Hay Comes Out for the Marylander.

### TARIFF REVISION ISSUE

Congressman From Seventh District Says That He Believes That Mr. Gorman Could Reunite All Factions of the Party.

Times-Dispatch Bureau. No. 1417 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., April 2, 1903.

"I should like to see Senator Gorman nominated for the Presidency next year," said Representative James Hay, of Virginia, to-day. "I believe that if he is a candidate he will get the Virginia delegation. Mr. Gorman has qualities as a leader that are possessed by few men in the Senate. He is the 4th of last March and was at once chosen Democratic leader. In an incredibly short time he and the Democratic Senators united and lined up as they had in the past. He gave the nomination for the Presidency. I believe he could do for the party in the nation what he did for it in the Senate—unite all factions and achieve victory. Mr. Gorman has reason, a tariff reformer of moderate views. Tariff revision will be one of the main issues next time. The tariff record of Mr. Gorman, and his well known conservatism on all questions, would make him a peculiarly strong candidate in such a campaign as we are likely to have in 1904."

Though Mr. Hay expressed the opinion that Mr. Gorman could get the Virginia delegation, it is known that all the Virginia members of the House are not for him as the national candidate. I have frequently heard Senator Martin discuss him and speak of his qualities of leadership in highest terms, and while he would not express direct approval of Mr. Gorman, he did not think the Maryland Senator available as a national candidate.

**WILL TALK ON TARIFF.**  
I learned today that discussion of the tariff is to be the leading feature of the speeches President Roosevelt will make in the West during his thirteen-thousand-mile tour. He will promise tariff revision as the policy of the administration, and the near future. He will advocate a non-partisan commission to investigate the tariff question in all its bearings. He will promise to recommend the appointment of such a commission at the next session of Congress.

As to revision—"tariff reform," as Mr. Cleveland called it at the time he wrote his celebrated letter in 1897—Mr. Roosevelt will advocate the party's platform of tariff revision. He will never be specially palatable to the voters of the Northwestern States, where the "Iowa idea" is very strong in point of numbers and adherents.

Roosevelt hopes by seizing this early opportunity to declare for revision of the tariff to anticipate the Democrats, who are expected on all sides to make tariff revision the leading feature of their platform adopted in 1904. The idea of a tariff commission is a good one, in that it will have the effect of silencing popular clamor for tariff modification until after the Presidential election next year. "A revision of the tariff by its friends" is to be the slogan of the Republicans.

It is beginning to be realized that the course of the President towards the South may have a far more serious result in the near future than the convention next year than was at first thought. He has steadfastly set his face against taking the advice of his friends in the matter of negro appointments, with the result that the Democrats of the South were disposed to admire him, and has alienated the non-official class of Republicans. Judge C. B. Harrison, of the Grant, who is a Southern Republican, said that no Republican ever entered the White House who took with him more of good-will from the Southern people than Mr. Roosevelt. He has been more nearly completely alienated than in many years. The Judge says there are lots of white Republicans in Georgia, who would hail with delight the nomination of a Republican for President, but who would hate very much to see Mr. Roosevelt the nominee.

**A PERTINENT QUESTION.**  
It is remarkable that the President should have expressed to Mr. Pritchard, as he did a few days ago, a wish that the control of the party machine in North Carolina be in the hands of men who are not Federal officeholders. He has known that his attitude towards the South has not changed it will not be so very long before he will find that the respectable Republicans who have not Federal offices are all against him.

And why is it that the President should forbid Federal officeholders serving on the Republican State Committee in North Carolina, and yet allow the State Committee in Virginia to include in its membership of men who hold Federal positions?

The denial of Hon. A. C. Braxton, of Staunton, that he would announce his withdrawal from the contest for election to the United States Senate in 1905 was hardly expected by his friends here. It was rather suspected that the report that he had reconsidered his determination was true. This morning, however, due to the fact that he has been heard of his candidacy for some time, since Mr. Braxton has said that the idea of his contemplating announcing his withdrawal is "preposterous," it is presumed that there will certainly be three candidates for Senator Martin's seat—Senator Martin, ex-Governor Tyler and Mr. Braxton. With these three and no more, Mr. Braxton would have a chance. He will command the support of men who would otherwise vote for Governor Tyler or Mr. Martin. Should Governor Montague also be a candidate, there would be four. Mr. Braxton would not draw nearly so heavily from Mr. Martin's supporters as Mr. Tyler and Mr. Montague would draw from the ranks of those who oppose Mr. Braxton.

Second race—four and a half furlongs—Peter Paul (3 to 5) first, Pleasant Memories (6 to 5) second, Sun Gilt (6 to 1) third. Time, 58.5.  
Third race—a one-mile handicap steeplechase, about two miles and a half—Aris (7 to 5) first, Gold Bay (6 to 1) second, Strike-a-light (10 to 1) third. Time, 6:50.  
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Sixth race—selling, one mile and one hundred yards—Rough Rider (4 to 5) first, Knight of the Garter (6 to 5) second, Beuckert (1 to 1) third. Time, 1:24.4-5.

just now Judge Parker was the favorite, but he believed that by the time the convention meets the majority will be for Mr. Gorman as the logical choice. He said that he believed that Mr. Gorman, whose wife, by the way, was a Miss Whiting of Hampton, Va., was for a number of years chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Colonel Dodson has been a resident of Washington for many years, and with the exception of three years, has been connected with the Southern Railway for thirty years in various positions. He is the present superintendent of the system. Colonel Dodson was appointed as assistant, and has filled that position with much credit to the road and to himself.

The Potomac Hotel Company, incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, will erect a magnificent hotel, to cost \$1,400,000, at the corner of Seventeenth and Streets, on the present site of the Hotel Richmond. The men interested in the project announce that it will likely be ready for occupancy within twelve months.

The company is composed of Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago capitalists. It includes the members of the company which at present controls the Hotel Richmond and a number of others. The new hotel building will be 110 feet in height and will have a frontage of about 150 feet on each street. It will contain 400 rooms and will cost \$750,000. Joel Heywood, aged fifty years, and Emma Proctor, aged twenty-two, both of Richmond, were married here to-day by Rev. J. J. Muir.

**Divorces Granted.**  
The divorce mill was grinding in the Law and Equity Court yesterday, resulting in the separation of two couples. Thomas M. G. was granted a divorce from George W. Armory. She was formerly a Miss Griffiths, and had been married about ten years. The grounds were abandonment and desertion. The divorce was given a separation from his wife, Hattie.

E. V. Farmholt qualified in the Chancery Court yesterday as executor of the estate of Mrs. Sarah C. Burruss. The amount involved is small.

**Mr. Pollard in Extremis.**  
Mr. Thomas F. Pollard, for many years a prominent merchant of Richmond and New York, and a Virginia gentleman of high standing, is in extremis at the residence of his nephew, Mr. R. A. Gray, No. 2703 East Franklin Street, this city.

## THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN MAHONY

Well-Known Dentist Passed Away on Yesterday Morning.

The death of Dr. John Mahony occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 8 South Fourth Street. In his passing the city loses one of its oldest dentists and most highly esteemed citizens.

Dr. Mahony was born in Ireland seventy-nine years ago, and was brought to America when an infant. For many years he resided in New York and in that city he studied dentistry under some of the leading practitioners of that city. He studied for some time under Dr. James Alcock, a distinguished dentist in his day.

When Dr. Mahony entered upon his profession there was not a single dental college anywhere in the world. He came to Richmond about fifty-five years ago and practiced dentistry here until the outbreak of hostilities in 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate service. At the conclusion of the war he returned to this city and resumed his practice, which he continued until his death.

Dr. Mahony was a member of the Barton Electric-Heating Company, the Granite Perpetual Building and Savings Association, and the German-American Banking and Building Company. Largely through his instrumentality the State Dental Association of Virginia was organized.

Dr. Mahony was recognized authority in his profession. Both the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine offered him professorships, but he declined, preferring professional work. About three years ago he retired from active service. He is survived by his wife.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Peter's Cathedral. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Father Magr. The interment will be made in Mt. Cavalry Cemetery. The pall-bearers will be chosen from the two societies of the Cathedral, the Knights of Columbus, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, all of which Dr. Mahony was a member.

**OBITUARY.**  
Mrs. Annie McNamara. James H. O'Grady, clerk to the Board of Commissioners, died at his home here yesterday afternoon. He leaves a widow and children.  
The deceased was widely known in Richmond, and was an especial favorite among a large circle of acquaintances. He was the daughter of the late Don

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**APRIL 15th.**

**Confederate Bazaar.**

Remember the Date.  
No Raffle Allowed.

**ACADEMY TO-NIGHT**  
The Academy Musical Comedy Co. IN **THE LADY SLAVE**  
A Stupendous Marvel in Gorgeous Magnificence.  
Next Week: "THE FRENCH MAID."

**TO-NIGHT**  
**ON THE SUWANEE RIVER.**  
Next Week: The Man Who Dared Seats on Sale.

**TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL**  
...of the...  
**Wednesday Club**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**  
Monday and Tuesday.  
April 27 and 28, 1903.  
**ARTISTS**  
Mrs. Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Anila Rio, Mmes. Louisa Homer, Mmes. Isabelle Boulton, Herr Andreas Dip-pell, Sig. Emilio de Gogorza, Mr. Frederick Martin, Mr. Carl Webster, Mr. William Weeger.

The office of the Wednesday Club is now open at No. 821 East Main Street, where persons desiring to become subscribing members may call and be enrolled.

**"SUNSHINE."**  
Y. M. C. A. Hall, Saturday Night, April 4.  
DR. A. A. WILLITS, DAYTON, O.  
Reserved Seats on Sale.

**THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM**  
TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.  
Opens daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Admission, 5 cents. Free on Saturdays.

age of sixty-five years. He was the only son of the late Edward Johnson, and was born in Charlotte county. He received his education at a collegiate institution near Newbern, N. C., and at the outbreak of the war in 1861 entered the Confederate Army as a lieutenant in one of the companies of the Second North Carolina Infantry. In the battle of Milledgeville, Ga., he was captured and was taken prisoner, and for twenty-two months was confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he contracted the disease from which, to the end of his life, he was so great a sufferer. He received two wounds in the battle of Milledgeville, one of which was in the head.

After the war Capt. Dickinson married Miss Helen Hanford, a daughter of Mr. Addison Hanford, of King George county, Va., whose father and his mother had been for more than fifty years in the army. On her mother's side Mrs. Dickinson is descended from the ancient and distinguished Wallace family, of Scotland, to which belonged Sir William Wallace.

For some years Capt. Dickinson followed merchandising at Rough Creek, Charlotte county. He then removed to North Carolina, and after several years in business there, returned in 1889 to his native county in Virginia, making his home, where he continued to reside until his death. While in North Carolina he joined the Presbyterian Church and became a ruling elder. After returning to Virginia he was received as a member of the Wytheville Presbyterian Church, but being too feeble to attend its services, he was received at a meeting of session held in his own home.

Capital and sincere Christian; of fine features and refined, gentlemanly bearing, highly respected and esteemed among his acquaintances. As age advanced he became a confirmed invalid, and his last years were a struggle with weakness and resignation. His last words were, "O, could I die just now!" and laying his head back on the pillow, with a pleasant smile on his face, he fell asleep—"asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep!" Dickinson survives her husband, Mrs. Dickinson, with two recently adopted orphan children (they had none of their own), and two widowed sisters, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Spencer.

**DEATHS.**  
CATHART.—Died, at his residence, 711 North Fourth Street, at 8:30 P. M., April 2d, CHARLES W. CATHART.  
Funeral notice later.

OLPHIN.—Died, March 28th, 8 P. M., at the residence of Mr. MATTIE A. Olphin, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.  
Christian place TUESDAY at 1 P. M. at residence.

**TEN CONCEPTIONS OF CHRIST.**  
One of the most interesting features of the splendid new edition of The Times-Dispatch, to be issued on Sunday, will be a full page illustration, in colors, giving Ten Conceptions of Christ by ten masters. In this collection, to represent the works of Holman, Titian, de Vinci, Del Sarto, Veronese and Matsys.

**IRVING BACHELLER'S NEW STORY**  
The popular author of "Eben Holden" has written a new story that will add greatly to his fame. It is called "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" and is of thrilling interest. The Times-Dispatch, in conjunction with the New York Herald, secured the right to print this wonderful story, and it will appear in our Easter edition of Sunday next. Don't miss reading it.

**Obituary of Captain William James Dickinson.**  
Captain William James Dickinson died at his home near Saxe, Charlotte county, Va., on the 23d of January, 1903, at the age of sixty-five years.